

## Two New Taxa of the Japanese Clytini (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)

**Tatsuya NIISATO**

Bioindicator Co., Ltd., Yarai-chô 126, Shinjuku, Tokyo, 162–0805 Japan

**Abstract** Two new taxa of the tribe Clytini of the Cerambycinae are described from the Ryukyu Islands of Southwest Japan; they are *Amamiclytus nobuoi akusekianus* subsp. nov. from Akuseki-jima Island of the Tokara Islands and *Chlorophorus yakitai* sp. nov. from Kita-kojima Is. of the Senkaku Islands.

In the course of preparing our new book entitled “Longicorn Beetles of Japan: Manual with Illustration and Keys (N. OHBAYASHI & T. NIISATO, eds.)”, it became necessary to describe some new taxa. I am mainly in charge of the section of the subfamily Cerambycinae and have to clarify some problems and to publish the results in some separate papers coauthored with N. OHBAYASHI or by myself before the date of publication in the spring of 2006. In the present paper, I will describe two new taxa of the tribe Clytini from the Tokara Islands and the Senkaku Islands, Southwest Japan.

Before going into further details, I wish to express my sincere gratitude to Dr. Shun-Ichi UENO for his constant guidance in my taxonomic study. Deep thanks are also due to Dr. Masatoshi TAKAKUWA, Messrs. Shigeo TSUYUKI, Hiroshi FUJITA, Masashi TAKEDA, Haruki KARUBE and Riichirô YAKITA for their kind offer of materials used in this study.

### *Amamiclytus nobuoi akusekianus* subsp. nov.

[Japanese name: Tokara-kezunchibitora-kamikiri]

(Figs. 1 a–b, 2 b, d, f)

*Amamiclytus nobuoi*: MORI & FUJITA, 1987, Gekkan-Mushi, Tokyo, (194), p. 22; locality record: Akuseki-jima Is., Tokara Isls.

Length (from apical margin of clypeus to abdominal apex) 3.8–4.4 mm in ♂, 4.9 mm in ♀; width (across humeral width of elytra) 0.8–0.9 mm in ♂, 1.1 mm in ♀.

This new subspecies is almost identical in general appearance with the nominotypical race from Amami-Ōshima Is., but discriminated from the latter by the following respects: 1) antennae and legs yellowish brown, instead of chocolate brown as in those of *A. nobuoi nobuoi*, at least in mature individual; 2) legs shorter, with hind femora not reaching elytral apices even in male, while slightly exceeding in male or

reaching in female in *A. nobuoi nobuoi*; 3) tergite 8th gently arcuate at apical margin instead of transversely truncate; 4) median lobe longer and slenderer, with apical part narrowed in straight lines to the extremity and well exposed in dorsal view, while narrowed in more or less arcuate lines and shortly exposed in dorsal view in *A. nobuoi nobuoi*.

*Type series.* Holotype ♂, Akuseki-jima Is., Tokara Isls., N. Ryukyus, Kagoshima Pref., Japan, host collected on 16~17-II-1986, emerged out on 5-VII-1986, K. MORI leg. (coll. National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo). Paratypes: 1 ♀, same data as the holotype (coll. T. NIISATO); 1 ♂, same as the preceding but on 12-VI-1986 (coll. M. TAKEDA); 1 ♂, same locality as the holotype, emerged on 5-VI-1987 (coll. T. NIISATO).

*Distribution.* So far known only from Akuseki-jima Is. of the Tokara Islands.

*Notes.* In addition to the above description, the new local race of *A. nobuoi* may be distinguished from the nominotypical one from Amami-Ōshima Is. by the white pubescent dorsal maculations which are usually thinner than those of *A. nobuoi nobuoi*, and the sparser punctulation and shorter pubescence on elytra.

Akuseki-jima Is. of the Tokara Islands, the type locality of the new race, is situated at the northeastern side of Watase's line which runs just southwest of the island. Watase's line is the zoogeographical borders of the Palearctic and Oriental regions in the Ryukyu Islands.

### *Chlorophorus yakitai* sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Senkaku-kurotora-kamikiri]

(Figs. 1 c-d, 3, 4)

Length (from apical margin of clypeus to abdominal apex) 11.7–12.3 mm in ♂, 9.1–13.6 mm in ♀; width (across humeral width of elytra) 3.0–3.1 mm in ♂, 2.3–3.7 mm in ♀.

Belonging to the *C. yayeyamensis* group and regarded as a peculiar race isolated to the Senkaku Islands. Distinguished from the other members of the species-group by the shortened body and legs, the strongly expanded pronotum which is only a little narrower than the humeral width of elytra, and the unique configuration of male genital organ.

Colour black, sometimes brownish in meso- and metathoraces, abdomen, apical segments of antenna and legs, palpi dark reddish brown. Pubescence pale yellowish brown on dorsum, though varying towards more or less gray or yellow according to individuals, usually paler on head and scutellum, provided with ordinary black pubescent maculations as those of *C. yayeyamensis*: pronotum with an weakly arcuate median spot just behind middle, which is concave at middle of posterior margin when the spot is well developed, a rounded spot at sides of middle, elytron with O-shaped basal maculation connected with humeral spot, though sometimes open externally and forming a

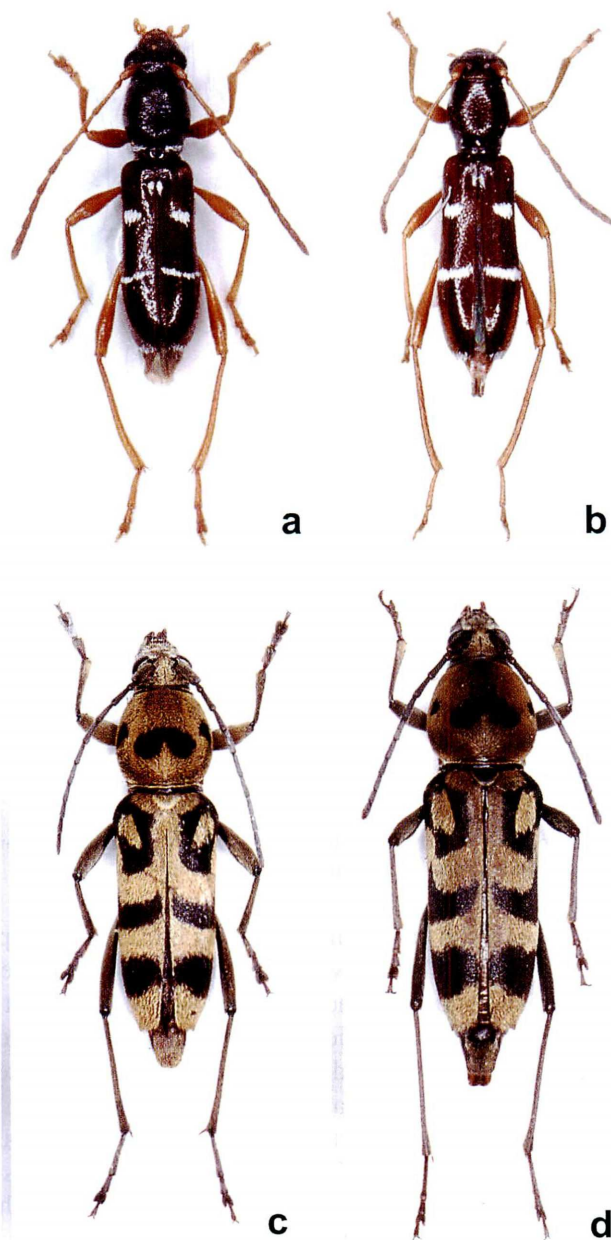


Fig. 1. *Amamiclytus nobuoi akusekianus* subsp. nov. (a-b) and *Chlorophorus yakitai* sp. nov. (c-d). — a, c, Holotype ♂; b, d, paratype ♀.

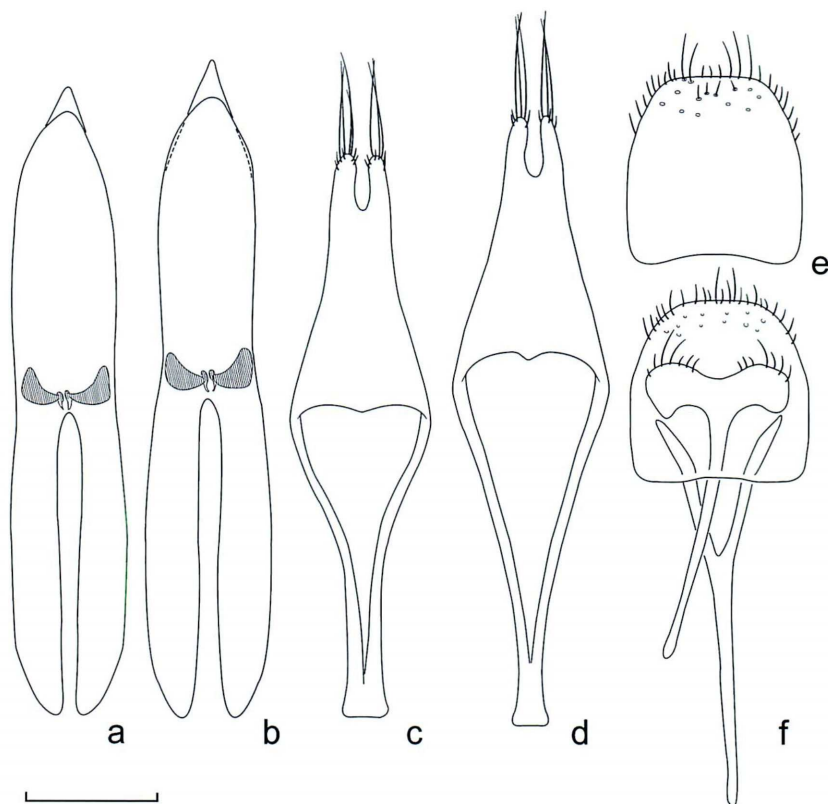


Fig. 2. Male genital organ of *Amamiclytus nobuoi* subspp. — a, c, e, *A. n. nobuoi* OHBAYASHI; b, d, f, *A. n. akusekianus* subsp. nov.; a, b, median lobe in dorsal view; c, d, tegmen in dorsal view; e, tergite 8th; f, tergite 8th, sternite 8th and spiracle gastrale. Scale: 0.25 mm.

C-shape, an oblique rather broad band at middle, and a broad band in apical fifth.

Head moderate in width including weakly prominent eyes, a little wider than the apical 2/3 of the maximum width of pronotum, coarsely and somewhat rugosely punctured; frons 5/6 as long as the basal width, slightly dilated apicad, distinctly raised along mid-line, with fine but distinct median groove extending to posterior part of occiput; clypeus a half as long as the basal width, smooth on surface; genae 7/10 the depth of lower eye-lobes. Antennae short and rather thin, reaching basal 2/7 in ♂ or 1/4 in ♀ of elytra; scape gently dilated apicad, the longest, 1.4 times as long as 3rd which is equal in length to 4th and slightly shorter than 5th, 6th to 10th each distinctly abbreviated, terminal segment simply rounded at apex.

Pronotum large and well expanded, a little narrower than the humeral width of elytra, strongly convergent towards apex, weakly constricted at base, widest at middle, strongly arcuate at sides; disc strongly convex, highest at basal 2/5, coarsely and somewhat rugosely punctured. Scutellum large, semicircular.



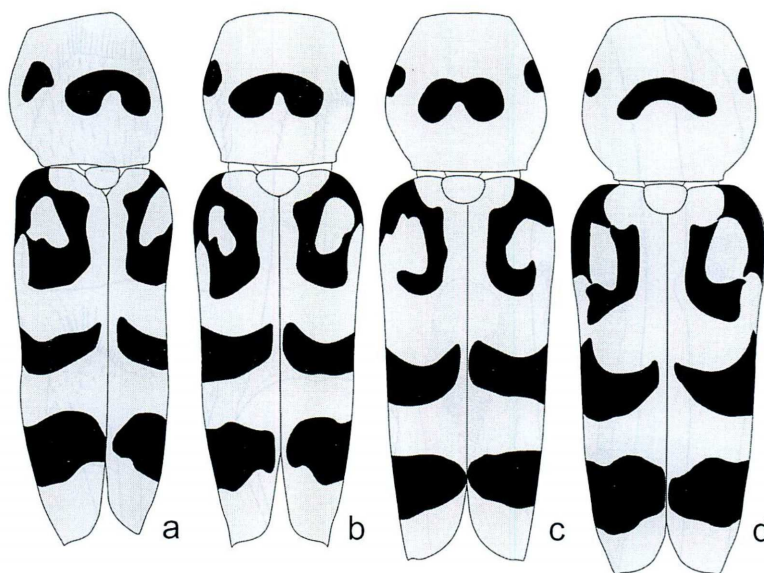


Fig. 3. Maculation pattern on pronotum and elytra in *Chlorophorus yakitai* sp. nov.; a, holotype ♂ in dorsolateral view; b, ditto in dorsal view; c, paratype ♂ in dorsal view; d, paratype ♀ in dorsal view.

Elytra short and broad, 2.05–2.25 times as long as the humeral width, well convex towards suture, coarsely shagreened; sides with completely rounded humeri, slightly convergent to basal 2/5, then moderately so in weakly arcuate lines towards apices, apices rather weakly oblique, gently arcuate in margins, with small dents at external angle, obliquely rounded at sutural sides.

Ventral surface coarsely shagreened throughout; apical three ventrites in ♂ almost straightly narrowed distad, with anal one nearly trapezoidal, 3/5 length of the basal width.

Legs markedly short and relatively slender; hind femora almost reaching elytral apices in ♂, fairly apart from elytral apices in ♀; 1st hind tarsal segment 1.33 times as long as the following two segments combined.

Tergite 8th almost as long as wide, strongly depressed near apex, which is a half width of base, rather distinctly emarginate at margin. Median lobe a little more than 2/5 the length of abdomen, almost straight in profile except for weakly arcuate apical sixth, with apex barely exposing the shortly pointed extremity in dorsal view; endophallus armed with eight pairs of coil-shaped, relatively thin sclerites, the terminal pair of which is small and weakly sclerotized. Tegmen rather short, with each paramere moderate in width, subparallel-sided except for the completely rounded apex, which is provided with dense short setae.

*Type series.* Holotype ♂, Kita-kojima Is., Senkaku Isls., SW. Ryukyus, Okinawa Pref., Japan, emerged out on 1-II-1995, R. YAKITA leg. (coll. Kanagawa Prefec-

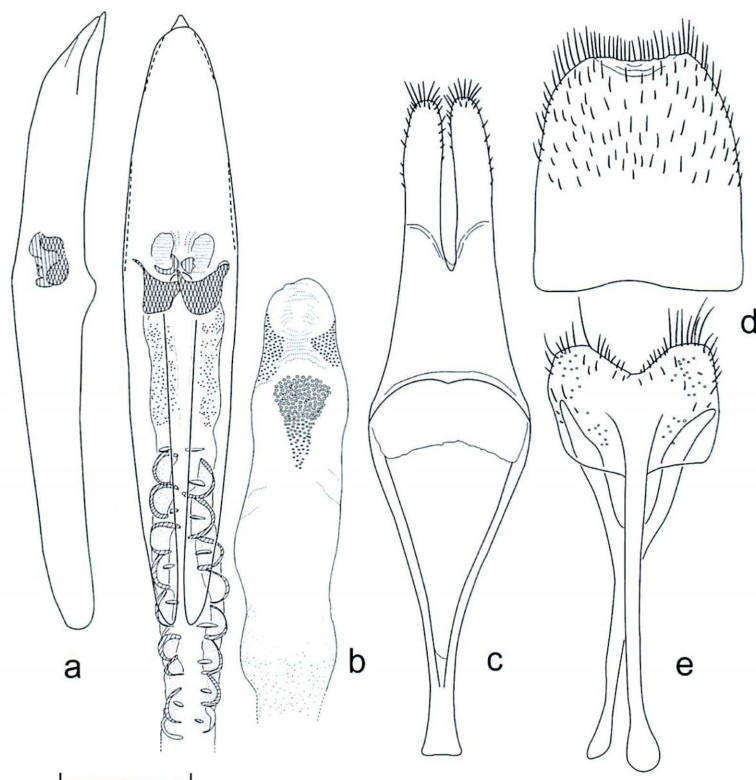


Fig. 4. Male genital organ of *Chlorophorus yakitai* sp. nov.; a, median lobe in lateral view; b, ditto in dorsal view, with endophallus; c, tegmen in dorsal view; d, tergite 8th in dorsal view; e, sternite 8th and spiracula gastrale. Scale: 0.5 mm.

tural Museum of Natural History). Paratypes: 2♂♂, 3♀♀, same data as the holotype (coll. S. TSUYUKI & T. NIISATO).

*Distribution.* So far known only from Kita-kojima Is. of the Senkaku Islands.

*Notes.* As was described above, *C. yakitai* sp. nov. belonging to the *C. yayeyamensis* group is a relict in the Senkaku Islands, and has such rather highly specialized, shortened body and legs. Though resembling the southern Ryukyuan population of *C. yayeyamensis*, this new race is clearly distinguished by the unique shortened body, and the broad, parallel-sided paramere of the male genital organ. This species has so far been known from the type series collected by R. YAKITA on Kita-kojima Is. of the Senkaku Islands.

The *C. yayeyamensis* group has a very wide range along the Japanese Islands including the Ryukyus, and five taxa are provisionally recognized at the species level. The islanders of the species-group are endemic to their small isolated ranges, and only *C. yayeyamensis* is widely distributed in Southwest Japan, mostly along the Ryukyu Is-

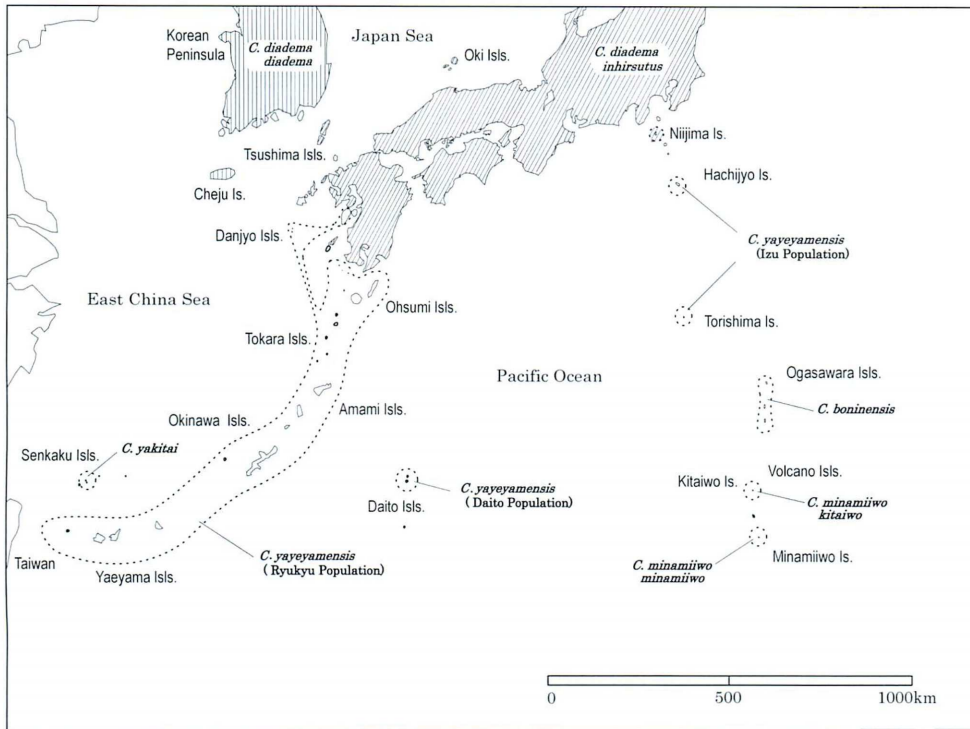


Fig. 5. Distribution of the *Chlorophorus yayeyamensis* group, showing five species and two subspecies of the group. — *C. diadema diadema* (MOTSCHULSKY) from the Korean Peninsula and Cheju Is.; *C. diadema inhirsutus* MATSUSHITA from the Japanese main islands; *C. yayeyamensis* KANO (Ryukyu population) from the Ryukyu Isls.; *C. yayeyamensis* KANO (Daito population) from the Daitô Isls.; *C. yayeyamensis* KANO (Izu population) from the southern Izu Isls.; *C. yakitai* sp. nov. from the Senkaku Isls.; *C. boninensis* KANO from the Ogasawara Isls.; *C. minamiwo minamiwo* M. SATÔ et N. OHBAYASHI from Minamiwo Is. of the Volcano Isls.; *C. minamiwo kitaibo* NIISATO et KARUBE from Kitaibo Is. of the Volcano Isls.

lands. The taxonomic problem of the species-group has not yet been satisfactorily clarified in spite of the efforts of previous authors for properly classifying the members of the group.

## 要 約

新里達也：日本産トラカミキリ類の1新種1新亜種。—— トカラ列島および尖閣列島からトラカミキリ族の2新分類単位を命名記載した。

1) トカラケズネチビトラカミキリ *Amamiclytus nobuoi akusekianus* subsp. nov.

奄美大島の基亜種とは、触角と肢が黄褐色であり、肢は短く、後腿節は雄でも上翅端に届かないうえに、細長い雄交尾器中央片の形状などから区別ができる。トカラ列島悪石島に固有の



亜種である。

2) センカククロトラカミキリ *Chlorophorus yakitai* sp. nov.

ヤエヤマトラカミキリ種群の尖閣諸島に分布する特殊化の進んだ集団を独立種と認め、命名記載した。同種群の他種とは、一見して、体が太短く、前胸背板はよく膨隆すること、肢が著しく短く、後腿節は雄でも上翅端に届かない特徴から区別は容易である。尖閣列島の北小島において、焼田理一郎氏が採集したタイプ標本群の6個体だけが知られている。なお、ヤエヤマトラカミキリ種群は、日本列島弧の島嶼部の、東西ばかりではなく南北にかけてもっとも広く分布するトラカミキリであるが、その地域変異はあまりよく解明されておらず、将来に課題を残している。

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